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HIGH SCHOOL NEWS SERVICE REPORT

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Specialty 8511: Drill Instructor...

He's young – maybe too young to have lived the life that has left the marks of a man on him.

Maybe too young, also, to have the responsibility of some 75 men resting squarely on his shoulders.

But at 22, Marine Sergeant Joseph M. Ramirez has accepted that responsibility with enthusiasm. After only three years and nine months of Marine Corps duty, he has run the gamut from recruit to Drill Instructor.

A 1969 graduate of Franklin Senior High School in Stockton, California, Sergeant Ramirez joined the Marine Corps in February 1970. After recruit training in San Diego, he joined the Marine Detachment aboard the aircraft carrier USS Ticonderoga in the Pacific. His 18 months of duty aboard ship took him into Vietnam waters in support of land based troops of the 3d Marine Division. At the end of the ship-board tour, he volunteered for Drill Instructor duty and was assigned to DI School at San Diego.

It was rough -- you have to learn - and retain - so very much in such a short time. The school is eight weeks long, and is packed with updated information on the Marine Corps; weeks and weeks of drill; instruction in the Technique of Military Instruction; more drill; physical training; drill, drill, drill.

"Get in here, Private . . ." Facial expression can cause fear to creep into the heart of a Marine recruit . . . or convey the warmth brought on by a job well done.

According to Joe, drill is the center of military training in that through it, "the Privates" are taught discipline and teamwork, the backbone of all Marine Corps training.

At the end of the eight-week school, Joe found himself in first place. He had met the challenge.

According to Joe, he first joined the Marine Corps because of the challenge it offered. He applied for Sea School where he would learn the duties of a Marine aboard a Naval vessel because of the challenge that were there. He completed his tour at sea and in Vietnam and volunteered for Drill Instructor duty as the biggest challenge of his career – that of making Marines of civilians.

In the Corps, a recruit is referred to as "the Private." Privates, in turn, refer to themselves only as "the Private." The

"For instructional purposes only . . ." Sergeant Ramirez puts his platoon through the manual of arms drill.

"Hand cupped just enough . . ." Although it's a long process, instructions must be given in all aspects of rifle drill. Most recruits have never handled a weapon before boot camp.

words "I" "me," "you," or other personal, individual terms are not used. Privates are taught that they are part of a team, and teams think only of "we." Marines learn to stand on their own two feet while working as a part of the overall team.

According to Ramirez, the biggest problem Marine recruits meet in recruit training is the conversion from an individual to a military way of thinking. For years a young man has been allowed to come and go as he pleases. Suddenly he finds himself in a very closely controlled environment. He can't do anything without first getting permission. He has no control over his own life. He is told when to eat; when to sleep; what to eat; when to take his hat off, and when to put it on. He is supervised 24 hours of every day throughout his training.

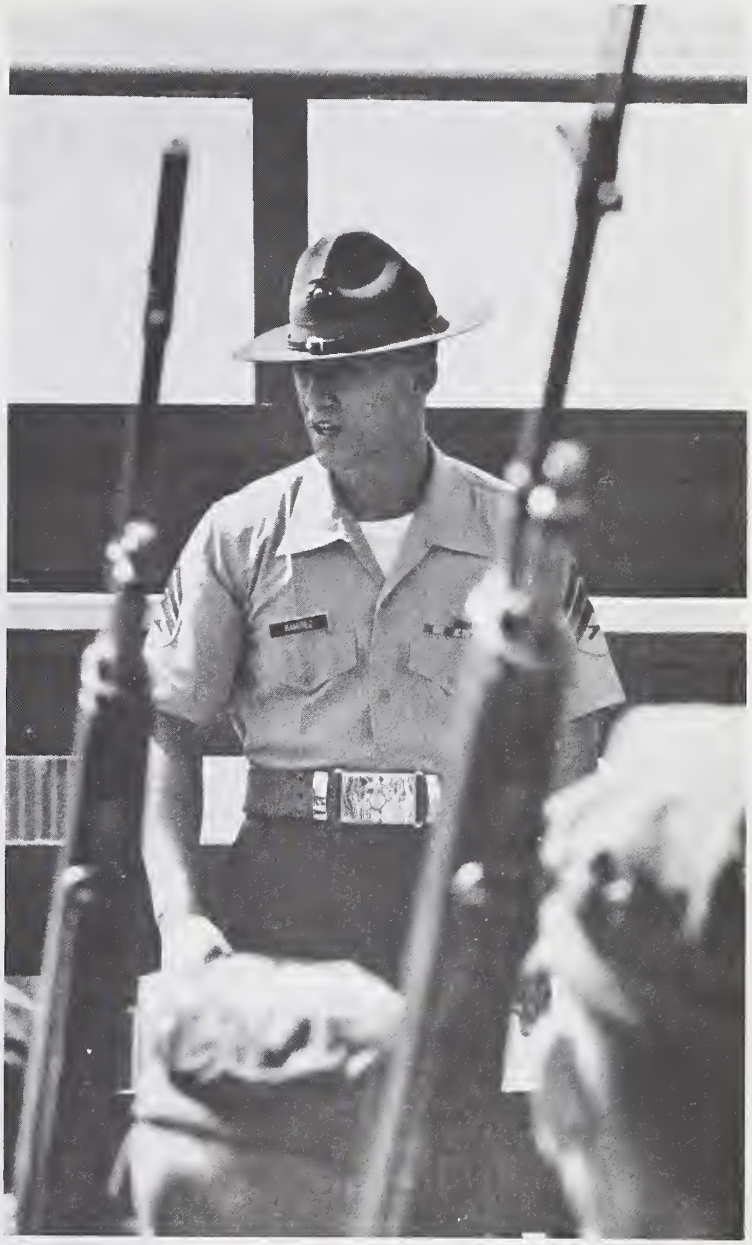
He becomes adept at doing the right thing at the right time after

being told so many times. It becomes the automatic thing to do; it becomes a habit that will carry over into the remainder of a Marine's career whether for two or 20 years.

Secondly, Joe feels that homesickness is a big problem causing many recruits to feel they haven't the ability to endure Marine training. In this aspect, Drill Instructors become psychologists in assuring young Marines that they can make it through the first few weeks of their enlistment.

There are those that don't make it through boot camp for one reason or another -- but out of the 72 men Sergeant Ramirez and his fellow Drill Instructors "pick up," about 65 will graduate.

It's tough and demanding, this job of developing civilians into Marines. But as long as there are young Marines like Joe Ramirez around to help, the job will be done.



"The next step is . . ." Sergeant Ramirez takes his job seriously as he turns men into Marines.

". . . up and across . . ." Movement after movement, by-the-numbers.

Submarine School

Navy Training Goes Deep

By YN1 Warren C. Christensen

"Liberty Call, now liberty call. All hands not actually on watch lay to the conning tower for a look at the sky."

A joke being pulled by the commanding officer? Not for the crew of a fleet ballistic missile submarine. This could be the only liberty they get during a typical two month submerged cruise.

And two months under water is short for some sailors of the U. S. Navy's submarine service.

For those who pass initial psychiatric and medical screening, Submarine School in Groton, Connecticut, is where it all starts.

The level of instruction at Submarine School is basic, concentrating on knowledge of "how" and "why" the sub's systems perform.

The student gets his first look at a submarine during the Basic Enlisted Submarine (BES) course. Here he gains knowledge of many submarine-related subjects ranging from history to submarine operations.

BES has two basic objectives – preparation for qualification in submarines and screening submarine candidates. In 27 classroom days the student will receive over 126 hours of instruction.

The Enlisted Submarine Indoctrination Course for nuclear propulsion personnel is basically a compacted version of the BES course. Students entering the course are already well-versed in the engineering aspects of submarines.

Escape training is one of the most important courses in the school. For the student to fail here means instant disqualification for the submarine program. The knowledge of how to use the Steinke hood technique and other escape equipment could literally mean the difference between life and death for the submariner. The loss of the Thresher and Scorpion, with all hands, are reminders of the necessity and importance of an effective and modern escape training program. The Steinke

"Steinke hood" escape procedures are explained to a student during escape tank exercise.

hood method, for example, makes possible escapes from depths of more than 450 feet.

About half of the prospective submariners who enter training are either dropped while in school or fail to qualify in submarines in the fleet, indicating only the best are good enough for the submarine service.

As a student reaches the more advanced courses of Submarine School, teamwork becomes the by-word for their training. In the advanced courses, crews simulate a firing countdown complete with simulated mechanical and electrical breakdowns. At sea during a real situation there is no chance for a replay and no room for error.

One of the advanced course instructors summed up the reason for all the intensive training a submariner constantly goes through: "Even a seaman apprentice must have a working knowledge of the systems in a submarine. A radioman on a sub is more than a radioman – he's also the only man who can repair it. The whole crew of a submarine is a damage control party. And we teach a sailor what can happen if he makes one little mistake. You could say our training . . . is on a college level – except that the guy sitting beside you in a college classroom will probably never have the opportunity to owe his life to you."

So if the idea of "going down to the sea in ships" appeals to you, possibly "under" the sea in "boats" would appeal more.

Diesel repair goes "big" at sub school.

It's wet and cold – about 40 degrees -- in damage control classes.

Old Guard: All Show - -

Palatial guards around the world are the highlight of any country's pomp and ceremony, and the U. S. isn't to be outdone in this respect. The "President's own," the 3d United States Infantry is not only the oldest Army regiment, but is the official Army Honor Guard and escort for the President.

Dressed in distinctive blue uniforms, the Old Guard is responsible for all military ceremonies held at the White House, the Pentagon, at National Memorials and other functions in Washington.

The Old Guard is probably most recognized for its 24 hour vigil at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. 3d Infantry soldiers accepted for this duty are divided into three reliefs according to size. The first relief is of medium height – 6 feet, 1 to 2 inches; the taller second relief is made up of personnel 6 feet, 2-3 inches; with the "midgets" making up the third relief – 6 feet to 6 feet, 1 inch.

During their tour of duty at the Tomb, each sentry crosses a 63-foot walkway at a special quick pace in exactly 21 steps. He faces the Tomb for 21 seconds and turns again, pausing an additional 21 seconds before retracing his steps. The number 21 is symbolic of the highest salute. The changing of the guard takes place on the hour and half-hour when the cemetary is open to the public (8 a.m. - 7 p.m., April 1 to October 1); every two hours at other times.

The 3d Infantry also has the Army Drill Team, WWI Drill Team, Continental Colors, Fife and Drum Corps, Caisson Platoon and Guns Platoon. The best way to see all these in action during one performance is to be seated on the steps of the Jefferson Memorial during their weekly performance of the "Spirit of America" or the "Torchlight Tattoo," all summer.

The Spirit of America is a colorful, full length theatrical production which traces the history of the United States through the heritage of the Army. The Torchlight Tattoo is a shorter version but equally spe
of tableaux, momentou
are recreated. Period u
Custer" riding by on a
pearl handled guns and
and many more. Flags
sented in chronological
of each. Accompanyin
Band and Vocal Group
versatility themselves.

Fourteen chromed bayonets form majestic arch durin

Plus Go!

By SSG George E. Shuttleworth, USA

ular. Through a series
vents in our Nation's past
rms include "General
se, "General Patton,"
riding by WW II Jeep,
ll the states are pre-
ler with a brief history
e Old Guard is the Army
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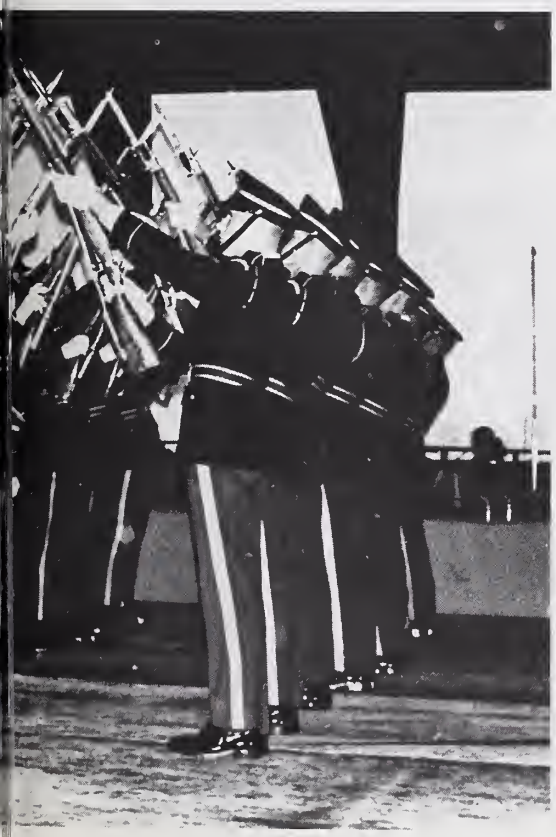
ekly pageant.



Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps is colorful addition to any ceremony.

The Fife and Drum Corps dressed in their 18th centry Colonial uniforms consisting of black tricorn hat, white wig, black leather neckstock, shirt waistcoat, breeches, stockings, buckled shoes and red greatcoat, play familiar tunes such as "Yankee Doodle" and "The Rifle Regiment" written by John Philip Sousa for the 3d Infantry.

The Drill Team puts on a display at 140 steps per-minute cadence, without vocal or musical cues,

(Continued on page 14)

Coast Guard Keeps Its Cool

"Antarctica is the continent which surrounds the South Pole. It is a high, ice-covered land nearly twice the size of the United States surrounded on all sides by an unbroken expanse of seas (the South Atlantic, South Pacific and Indian Oceans) which are generally regarded as the world's roughest."

The U. S. Coast Guardsmen who go to Antarctica in support of scientific expeditions throughout the year add their own bit of information to the official Coast Guard information – "IT'S COLD DOWN HERE!!!"

And it is – averaging -70 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Coast Guard operates ice breakers as well as providing other support to scientists studying conditions near the pole such as the existence of flora and fauna in the extreme cold.

The primary mission of icebreakers in Antarctica is twofold: first, to break ice in McMurdo Sound and Palmer Station to enable safe transit of resupply vessels; second, to directly deliver cargo and affect transfer of personnel at Palmer and Hallett Stations.

Additionally, the icebreakers, with their helicopters, provide search and rescue capabilities in the areas surrounding Antarctica, in the ice and ashore. They further serve as platforms from which scientific research and observations can be made.

The groups of men who make the trip to Antarctica fall basically into two categories: scientists, including technicians who maintain and operate the scientific equipment and support personnel.

The second group makes it possible for the first to accomplish its mission. "Support" means a lots of things: people, mail, food, equipment, etc. And the Coast Guard plays a big part in providing the support.

When non-flying weather sets in, grounding Navy and Air Force planes, the Coast Guard icebreakers get a real workout.

Fuel and most dry cargo are brought to Antarctica by ship. In recent years, the U. S. has had two tankers and several cargo ships plying the route to Winter Quarters Bay at the foot of McMurdo Station. Early in the season, a channel is cut for these ships by the icebreakers. Ideally,

the V-shaped channel is several miles wide at its entrance and gradually narrows to several hundred yards at McMurdo's harbor, but varying conditions of ice and weather often change the plan.

Coast Guard icebreakers, which can break up to 22 feet of ice, cut a channel by steaming forward and riding part way up onto the ice so her weight can break it. The engines are quickly reversed to avoid getting stuck. This is repeated to the left and right of the first cut. Often a second icebreaker weaves back and forth across the channel to keep the broken ice from refreezing – man may design reinforced ships to break the ice, but he must depend on nature to blow it out to sea. Explosives are used at times to assist the icebreakers in their job.

Supplies and equipment arrive via Coast Guard icebreaker as sledges await loading for over-ice transport to McMurdo Base.

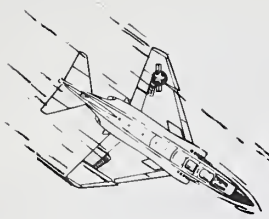
Scientist checks instruments as Coast Guard diver waits at the edge of the ice floe to assist in the underwater work.

Cutting a channel to McMurdo may take three or more weeks. Over the past years, much has been done to increase the fuel storage capacity at McMurdo, allowing the tankers to come later in the season, saving icebreaker effort.

As summer advances, ice conditions grow less difficult and dangerous, and the Coast Guard icebreakers may be released from escort duties to perform other tasks, such as oceanographic surveys.

And the men of the U.S. Coast Guard who man the ships during the long antarctic night can begin to think of home again as their tour in the cold south draws to a close.

To Fly And Fight...



"Check my gun camera film," the young fighter pilot says to the debriefing officer. "I know I scored a kill. I was right on his tail at six hundred feet range. There's no way I could have missed. He made a pass at me while I was strafing that SAM site. I cut in my afterburner and chased him all over the sky for 10 minutes before I got within gun range."

The Sinai? North Vietnam? Would you believe Las Vegas? That's right! The encounter just described occurred in southern Nevada under the auspices of the U. S. Air Force Tactical Fighter Weapons Center (TFWC) at Nellis AFB. The "hostile" aircraft was a supersonic T-38 Talon jet trainer. The SAM (Surface to Air Missile) site was constructed primarily of plywood and poles. And the pilot was a student at the Fighter Weapons School.

The TFWC, known as the "Home of the Fighter Pilot," can be broken down into three basic functions: tactics, operational testing and evaluation (OT&E), and training. To better show how the Center operates, let's take a hypothetical situation and follow it through.

Through intelligence channels, the Center gets word that a hostile country against whom our fighters are flying has developed a new SAM system. This new system uses a specialized radar and IFF (Identify: Friend or Foe) electronics system so that hostile aircraft may attack our fighters without being struck down by their own surface-to-air missiles. In other words, a discriminating missile.

Immediately, every possible scrap of data is collected and analyzed to discover how the enemy missile works, what frequencies it operates on, etc. Then a board is established to work at countering this new threat.

The Tactics Analysis and Development branch of the Center begins developing a new tactic or technique to counter the immediate threat. This might be a new air combat maneuver, a combination of different types of aircraft to attack the sites or a new technique in weapons delivery. This is given the highest priority and as soon as it is developed, TFWC teams rush to the combat zone to instruct aircrews in its use.

In the meantime, the Test and Evaluation branch is working hand-in-hand with the Air Force Systems Command in finding whether or not an existing "black box" (electronic device) can be used either as is or with minor modifications to jam the radar or IFF systems the enemy is using. In our hypothetical situation, we have nothing on hand to counter the system. Therefore, Systems Command begins engineering a new "black box" to be used by our fighters.

While the electronic device is being engineered, the tactics people are conducting follow-on tactics development to find an improved tactic against the system. Mock-ups of the SAM sites are erected on the Continental Operations Range north of Nellis, and fighters fly against them using various tactics. The mock-ups even use electronic equipment operating on the same frequencies as the enemy's radar and IFF. Also, the Fighter Weapons School is training students in the new tactic so they can return to their units as instructors.

Once the new "black box" has passed engineering and operational tests, a TFWC team again heads for the combat zone, this time for the acid test of the system in real combat. If successful, the system will be installed in all tactical fighters in the combat area.

So, this is how the Center operates. The threat has been identified, evaluated, counter-tactics devised, electronic counter-measure equipment developed, tested, passed on to the combat units, and the threat has been countered.

With the resources at its command, the Center can provide the most realistic training this side of "Thud Ridge." It has its own squadron of "aggressor" aircraft. It has a squadron which provides an "aggressor" air defense radar and electronic warfare zone on the Center's tactical operations ranges. It has a squadron flying electronic counter-measure ("Wild Weasel") aircraft. It has three squadrons of first-line fighter aircraft and its own school to teach how best to use them.

In short, it is as its name states, a center for tactical fighters and their weapons. Yes, a war is raging in southern Nevada. It is a war every bit as grim and serious as any action over "Thud Ridge" or the Golan Heights; and the goal. . .a more professional, better trained, better equipped tactical fighter pilot. . .is being met.

Pre-flight checks take time but pay off. A pin left in a firing mechanism can cause a mis-fire when least desired.

...Old Guard

(Continued from page 9)

Changing of the guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Training for precision of timing and movement is constant when not actually on watch.

that leaves on-lookers bewildered. Most spectacular of all is the rifle toss where, without breaking cadence, the first man in each of the four files tosses his chrome-bayoneted rifle as high as fifteen feet in the air and 25 feet behind to the man in the back file.

Not all their tasks are cheerful ones; for the Caisson Platoon it might be putting to rest a President or one of the many fallen comrades in Arlington National Cemetary.

The Caisson Platoon maintains the last horses used in the military (ten black and ten white). The most famous and revered of these is "Black Jack" named after General John J. (Black Jack) Pershing. With 21 years of service, Black Jack is the last horse to wear the Quartermaster "US" brand. Black Jack is best remembered by his role as the riderless horse in funeral processions. His stable is painted red, white and blue distinguishing it from the others. He boasts a fan club that includes many high ranking officers' wives from the Pentagon who occasionally bring him special treats.

The 3d Infantry is not all "show" and no "go." The unit has dual missions which includes the security of the nation's capitol in time of national emergency or civil disturbance. This is accomplished through its own Advanced Individual Training Program conducted in four cycles each year.

With over 3,500 ceremonies last year at an average of just less than ten per day, and continuous preparation for its security mission, the 3d Infantry is indeed a very impressive unit – the nation's oldest Old Guard.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1973 - 754-430/3

Military Pay Scales

(Clip and paste over page 25 of September 1973 REPORT)

PAY GRADE	UNDER 2	OVER 2	OVER 3	OVER 4	OVER 6	OVER 8	OVER 10	OVER 12	OVER 14	OVER 16	OVER 18	OVER 20	OVER 22	OVER 26
						YEARS OF SERVICE								
						COMMISSIONED OFFICERS								
0-10	$2,564.10	$2654.40	$2654.40	$2654.40	$2654.40	$2756.10	$2756.10	$2967.30	$2967.30	$3000.00*	$3000.00*	$3000.00*	$3000.00*	$3000.00*
0-9	2272.50	2332.50	2382.00	2382.00	2382.00	2442.30	2442.30	2543.70	2543.70	2756.10	2756.10	2967.30	2967.30	3000.00*
0-8	2058.30	2120.10	2170.50	2170.50	2170.50	2332.50	2332.50	2442.30	2442.30	2543.70	2654.40	2756.10	2866.80	2866.80
0-7	1710.00	1827.00	1827.00	1827.00	1908.30	1908.30	2019.30	2019.30	2120.10	2332.50	2492.70	2492.70	2492.70	2492.70
0-6	1267.80	1393.20	1483.80	1483.80	1483.80	1483.80	1483.80	1483.80	1534.20	1776.90	1867.80	1908.30	2019.30	2189.70
0-5	1013.70	1191.00	1272.90	1272.90	1272.90	1272.90	1311.90	1381.80	1474.20	1584.60	1675.80	1725.90	1786.80	1786.80
0-4	855.00	1040.40	1110.60	1110.60	1130.40	1180.80	1260.90	1332.30	1393.20	1453.80	1494.00	1494.00	1494.00	1494.00
0-3	794.40	888.00	948.90	1050.30	1100.40	1140.00	1201.20	1260.90	1291.80	1291.80	1291.80	1291.80	1291.80	1291.80
0-2	692.40	756.60	908.70	939.00	958.80	958.80	958.80	958.80	958.80	958.80	958.80	958.80	958.80	958.80
0-1	600.90	625.80	756.60	756.60	756.60	756.60	756.60	756.60	756.60	756.60	756.60	756.60	756.60	756.60
						COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS SERVICE AS ENLISTED MEMBERS								
0-3	.....	.....	.....	$1050.30	$1100.40	$1140.00	$1201.20	$1260.90	$1311.90					
0-2	.....	.....	.....	939.00	958.80	989.10	1040.40	1080.60	1110.60					
0-1	.....	.....	.....	756.60	807.60	837.90	867.90	898.50	939.00					
						WARRANT OFFICERS								
W-4	$809.10	$867.90	$867.90	$888.00	$928.50	$969.30	$1009.50	$1080.60	$1130.40	$1170.60	$1201.20	$1241.10	$1282.20	$1381.80
W-3	735.90	798.00	798.00	807.60	817.50	877.50	928.50	958.80	989.10	1018.80	1050.30	1090.50	1130.40	1170.60
W-2	644.10	696.60	696.60	717.00	756.60	798.00	828.00	858.00	888.00	918.90	948.90	979.20	1018.80	1018.80
W-1	536.70	615.60	615.60	666.60	696.60	726.90	756.60	787.50	817.50	847.80	877.50	908.70	908.70	908.70
						ENLISTED PERSONNEL								
E-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$919.20	$940.20	$961.50	$983.70	$1005.30	$1025.10	$1079.10	$1183.80
E-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$771.30	792.90	813.90	835.20	856.80	877.20	898.80	951.30	1057.50
E-7	$538.50	$581.10	$602.70	$623.70	$645.30	665.70	686.70	708.30	740.40	761.10	782.40	792.90	846.00	951.30
E-6	465.00	507.30	528.30	550.20	571.20	592.20	613.50	645.30	665.70	686.70	697.50			
E-5	408.30	444.60	465.90	486.30	518.10	539.10	560.70	581.10	592.20					
E-4	392.70	414.60	438.60	473.10	491.70									
E-3	377.70	398.40	414.30	430.50										
E-2	363.30													
E-1	326.10													

*Limited under existing law to $3000.

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